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The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10. 1740.

N°. 1655.

CONTINUATION *of the* LETTER *to* A Young Gentleman of Diſtinction, *begun in our Paper of Monday laſt.*

BUT you add further, that Two of thoſe who ſolicit your Intereſt, voted for the late Convention with *Spain*, and ſeem to hint, that therefore they do not deſerve your Favour.— But let us ſuppoſe, for the preſent, what however I am very far from granting, that this Convention was indeed as bad as ſome People have induſtriouſly endeavour'd to make it appear: Muſt therefore all thoſe who voted for it be for ever cut off from the Privilege of *Engliſhmen*, from all Pretenſions to the future Favour of their Countrymen? This is certainly dealing too hard by them! For is it not poſſible that they might run into this Error thro' a wrong Judgment? All Things, you know, do not appear in the ſame Light to all Men: Now ſuppoſing a Gentleman conceived within himſelf that that Meaſure was a proper one, it would have been equally criminal in ſuch an one not to have voted for it, as it would have been for one who look'd upon it in a different Light not to have diſcourag'd it all that lay in his Power. Were then the whole Majority that ſupported the Convention, Enemies and Traitors to their Country? This is certainly judging too ſeverely of them. But if there might be a few honeſt Men amongſt them, who voted for it conſcientiouſly, why not more? Why not the greateſt Part or all of them?

For my own Part, I ingenuouſly confeſs to you, that I look upon the Convention, and indeed upon all our late Tranſactions with *Spain*, in a far different Light from that wherein the Popular Clamour vulgarly repreſents them. Nor do I in the leaſt doubt, but they will appear to the immortal Honour and Glory of his Majeſty's Wiſdom, when the preſent Ferment is ſubſided, and Impartial Poſterity ſhall view Things as they are in themſelves, free from the Colourings of Party, or the ſophiſticated Gloſſes of Preſſure.— I am ſenſible how much I might lay myſelf open to the Vulgar Cenſure, by this frank and open Confeſſion; But you know the Sincerity of my Heart; you know that I can have no other Motives for ſaying what I have ſaid, than a Deſire of doing you Service, and a Love for Truth, however unſeaſonable and out of Faſhion it may be. This has encouraged me to write my Mind with more Openneſs and Freedom to you: For as I do not ſcribble merely to ſerve a Party neither deſire to perſuade you, or any one elſe, further than you ſee Reaſon and Evidence for what I aſſert. As I think and ſpeak freely myſelf, ſo would I leave all others the due Uſe of this truly valuable Liberty. 'Tis the Glory of the preſent Times, that we enjoy this Liberty in its greateſt Perfection; that we dare think and ſpeak as we liſt; unreſtrain'd by Arbitrary Power, unaw'd by Miniſters of State. Only take care not to deceive yourſelf; take care that you do not miſtake the random Gueſſes, the warm Imaginations, and the wild Aſſertions of Party-men for Fact and Evidence.

Let us however, for our farther Satisfaction, take a cool and impartial View together of our late Meaſures with regard to the *Spaniard*— You will then be the better able to judge, whether the Promoters and Encouragers of them have been really Friends or Enemies to their Country; whether they deſerve your Applauſe or Condemnation.

As *England* and *Spain* have each of them large and extended Dominions in *America*, contiguous to each other; it was thought proper, by the Wiſdom of both Nations, in order to ſecure their *European* Trade, abſolutely to prohibit all Commerce whatſoever with each other in theſe Parts. The Product of each Nation was to be ſeverally brought home to its Mother-State, and to be there only diſpoſ'd of. 'Tis certain, however, that many of our *Engliſh* Traders, as well as thoſe of other Nations, encourag'd by the Hopes of Lucre and Impunity, notwithſtanding this general Prohibition, did venture to carry on Clandeſtine Trade with the Inhabitants of *New Spain*; as ſome of the *Spaniards*, 'tis probable, might do with our Colonies; tho' there is no Doubt to be made but the Ballance was greatly on our Side. This render'd it therefore abſolutely neceſſary for the King of *Spain*, for the better and more effectual Security of the Publick Trade, his Property and Cuſtoms in his Foreign Dominions, to appoint certain Ships of War, whoſe great Buſineſs it ſhould be to guard his Coaſts, to ſeize upon Smuggling Veſſels, and thereby to prevent this illicit Trade for the future. Hitherto then all ſeems to have been right enough: The *Spaniards* went no further than the Laws of Nature and the general Practice of other Nations permitted them. As they had an undoubted Claim to the Product of their own Dominions, ſo had they an indiſputable Right to take all proper Methods to ſecure the Uſe of it to themſelves; and had theſe *Guarda-Coſtas* kept within their original Bounds; had they only ſearched and confiſcated thoſe Ships that were manifeſtly concern'd in a Contraband Trade, all would have continued well; we ſhould have had no juſt Occaſion for Complaint: But the Caſe was in fact otherwiſe; theſe Guard-ſhips did not ſtop here, but either elated with their ſuperior Power, or inſtigated by Revenge, or perhaps encouraged thereto by ſome underhand Enemy of *England*, they venture to exceed their Commiſſion, and have even the Boldneſs to viſit and ſearch our Ships in the High Seas, and frequently to condemn them as carrying on an Illicit Trade, even when they had not the leaſt Ground or Foundation for ſo doing.

Here then was a real Injury offered us; and highly it behoved thoſe concern'd in the Management of our Publick Affairs to get an effectual Redreſs for ſo notorious a Piece of Injuſtice. But how was this to be done? By proclaiming immediate War with *Spain*, by burning and plundering her Coaſts, and by attacking and ſinking her Ships wherever we met them? There is no one, however ſanguine he may be, will venture to ſay that ſuch a Meaſure would have been expedient; we muſt juſtly have been condemn'd for ſuch a raſh and precipitate Method of proceeding in the Eyes of all *Europe*. There was therefore but one Way left us, which was, to do our beſt Endeavours to get our juſt Grievances redreſs'd by the Method of Negociation, and at the ſame time to put ourſelves, our Navy, and our Army, in ſuch a Degree of Readineſs as to be able to add due Weight to the Remonſtrances of our Ambaſſadors, and to convince our Enemies, that if our Complaints were not hearken'd to, we were in a Condition to do ourſelves Juſtice in another Manner.

It was our Misfortune to have to do with a Nation which has naturally more Flegm than Fire, with a Court whom hardly any Conſideration can perſuade to depart from the Tediouſneſs of Ceremony and Punctilio, eſpecially whilſt it was underhand encourag'd by *France*. This neceſſarily brought on a Delay in our Negociations; our national Expences in the mean time grew high; our Loſſes were artfully exaggerated; our Murmurs and Clamours amongſt ourſelves encreaſed; the Enemies of the Royal Family, the Adverſaries of the Miniſters, the Diſcontented on all hands loudly call for War; the Honour and Safety of the Nation itſelf was at ſtake, nothing but Revenge, and the utter Deſtruction of the *Spaniard* could recover it!

His Majeſty however, with an unparallell'd Steadineſs and Conſtancy of Mind, ſtill perſiſts in the Meaſures with which he had firſt begun. He was reſolv'd that his Subjects ſhould have Juſtice done them, and, if 'twas poſſible, in that Way which was moſt agreeable to the Publick Good. For he well knew that a War, however neceſſary it might be, muſt always, in the long run, prove greatly detrimental to the Intereſt of a trading Kingdom; more particularly to this Kingdom, as *France* on the one hand, and *Holland* on the other, ſtood ready to ſeize on every Occaſion that might offer itſelf to aggrandize themſelves by our Loſſes, and to get Poſſeſſion of that Trade which we might loſe by a War. His Majeſty was likewiſe further convinced, that of all Wars none ought to be more carefully and induſtriouſly guarded againſt than one with *Spain*. A Nation whoſe Intereſts are peculiarly link'd with our own, and where our very Victories can be of no real Benefit and Advantage to us. By engaging and humbling *Spain*, his Majeſty well knew that in reality we ſhould fight the Battles of *France*, and contribute more to the aggrandizing that Monarchy, than all O'd *Louis*'s Courage and Wiſdom were able to effectuate: As *Spain* was of itſelf no Match for us, it muſt neceſſarily be perſuaded to throw itſelf entirely into the Arms of *France*, and thereby unite as it were thoſe two Monarchies, to hinder which ſo much Blood and Treaſure was ſpilt but a few Years ſince.

Were not theſe Reaſons, together with others that might be aſſign'd, ſuch as the Weight of the Publick Debts, our inteſtine Diviſions, &c. ſufficient to deter all thoſe who had the Care of the Publick Weal committed to them from perſuading his Majeſty to engage in a War with *Spain*, if 'twas poſſible to avoid it? A War that could not poſſibly be attended with any real Benefit to us, that might be purſued with ſuch fatal Conſequences; a War, that could be of no Service to any Power that was likely to be engaged in it, but to *France*! Was it not therefore more adviſable, was it not more expedient for the Common Good, rather to bear with ſome Inconveniencies, than to run headlong into ſuch apparent Dangers?

As ſome Gentlemen are ſo very fond of comparing the preſent Times with thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth*, I ſhall for their Sakes tranſcribe a Paſſage which I lately met with in *Salmon's Hiſtory of England*, &c. Vol. xx. P. 93. 'In the mean time the *Spaniards* and *Flemings* 'had Orders to take the *Engliſh* Ships wherever they 'met with them, and ſeveral *Engliſh* Merchants were '*proſecuted in their Courts of Inquiſition, and ſent to the* 'Galleys; at which the Merchants of *England* were 'ſo exaſperated, that they fitted out Privateers, and 'made Repriſals on the *Spaniards*; *but the Queen*, it 'ſeems, *endeavoured ſtill to prevent things being brought* 'to Extremity, *and therefore publiſhed a Proclamation*, '*prohibiting* the taking the Ships belonging to the 'King of *Spain*'s Subjects, tho' *ſhe knew* that Pri ce 'was, at that time, tampering with the Duke of *Norfolk* to excite a Rebellion in *England*, as he was with 'the Earl of *Ormond* to procure an Inſurrection in 'Ireland.'——— I ſhall make no Comment on this Paſſage.

His Majeſty therefore ſtill goes on to urge the Cauſe of his injur'd Subjects at the Court of *Madrid*; and his Conſtancy and Perſeverance have at laſt the go d Fortune to be crown'd with the deſired Succeſs. The King of *Spain* acknowledges his Subjects to have exceeded the Bounds of their Commiſſion, to have acted contrary to the Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Nations; and in conſequence of this Injuſtice, he is willing to refund to our ſuffering Merchants, the Sums that have been unjuſtly taken from them; and furthermore, in order to prevent as far as poſſible the like Injuries for the Time to come, and to take away all future occaſion of Complaint, and to cement the Intereſts of the two Nations ſtill more firmly, he is ready and willing to renew the former Treaties, and upon them, or according to their Tenour, to enter into a new Treaty that may explain, aſcertain, and determine, whatever might ſtill remain doubtful and Matter of Diſpute between the two Kingdoms; and leſt Things might, as formerly, be drawn out into an unmeaſurable Length, he further ſtipulates, that the new Treaty ſhould be concluded within Eight Months at fartheſt.

And is there any thing in all this Proceeding that is juſtly reprehenſible by the cool and impartial Eye of Reaſon! Where is there any Circumſtance in it, that is not ſtrictly conformable to the Rules of true Politicks, that is not exactly calculated to ſupport the genuine Intereſt of this Nation? Are there any of our former Rights given up by this Convention? Far from it: The King of *Spain*, by agreeing to refund the Damages which we may have ſuſtain'd by the Seizure of our Ships, acknowledges in Fact, that ſuch Seizure was unwarrantable, and that we have an undoubted Right to a free Navigation upon the *American* Seas. Is it not expreſsly ſtipulated, that the Treaty to be made in conſequence of the Convention was to proceed entirely upon the Footing of former Treaties, and to be, in all Reſpects, agreeable to them? The new Treaty could not therefore take from us any Right or Privilege which we already enjoy'd in conſequence of former Treaties!

[*The Concluſion in our next.*]

AMERICA.

From the Pensilvania Gazette of August 7.

Boston, July 28. There is now building by Mr. Hallowell, for the Use of this Province, a fine Snow, of 170 Tons, which is carry'd on with such extraordinary Dispatch, that 'tis said she is to be launch'd in a Month's Time at farthest, tho' her Keel has not been laid above a Week.

The Levies of Men in this Province, for the intended Expedition to the West-Indies, go on beyond what could reasonably be expected: For altho' it is not quite twenty Days since his Excellency Governor BELCHER was pleased to appoint the Officers to command the Troops, yet we have had three Companies of 100 Men each already mustered in this Town, viz Capt. Goffe's, Capt. Phillips's, and Capt. Prescot's, who have received their Arms, and are exercised twice every Day by the British Officers lately arrived here from New-York, who take great Pains to instruct them in the Discipline now in use in his Majesty's Armies. Several other Companies will be mustered here in a few Days, and all the Ten Companies to be raised in this Province, will certainly be compleat in less than a Week's Time: Which extraordinary Zeal for his Majesty's Service, as it is much to the Honour of this Government, so it must be to the Shame and Confusion both to those at home, and in a neighbouring Province, who have represented the People here, as neither able nor willing to serve his Majesty upon this extraordinary Occasion; which was the Reason why no more Commissions or Arms were sent from New-York to this Town, and which has in some measure slacken'd some of the Officers in their Levies, lest they should not have an Opportunity to serve his Majesty in this Expedition: But for their Comfort we can inform them, that his Excellency our Governor has received Directions by the last Post from Col. Blakeney, his Majesty's Adjutant-General, to compleat the whole Ten Companies as soon as possible, there being Commissions and Arms sufficient for them expected at New-York in a short Time. His Excellency has also Directions to pay all the Troops raised here three Months advance Wages, having already receiv'd the Money for that Purpose.

By a Vessel just now arriv'd from South-Carolina, we have a Confirmation of the unwelcome News of the raising the Siege of St. Augustine; and by Letters to Gentlemen in Town, we find that the General's Conduct in that unfortunate Expedition is very much censured.

This Forenoon the Companies of Capt. Stuart and Capt. Richards were review'd by his Excellency; but neither of them have yet receiv'd their Arms.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Oct. 8. Wind N W. Sail'd his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin. The fleet remain as per last, with the Neeve, Pride, for Exon. Arrived the Haslemere, Walker, from Barbados, 'who, on the 5th of 'September last, in Lat. 51, spoke with the Neptune, 'Boyd, and the Dixon's Bay, Coulter, both from 'London for Antigua, all well.

Gravesend, Oct. 8. Pass'd by the Fortune, Bentley, from Dantzick; the Phillis, Long, from Petersburg; and the Nesbit, Hunter, from Stettin.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Sea Nymph, Harman, the William, Harrison, from Jamaica, 'who came out with 'the Friendship, Dixon, the Middlesex, Wood, and 'others for Bristol and London, under Convoy of the 'Greenwich Man of War, who parted from them in 'bad Weather about the 19th Day of September, 'near the Banks of Newfoundland'; and the Providence, Stewart, from Dublin.

'The Leghorn Galley, Templer, from London 'for Newfoundland, was spoke with by the Green-'wich Man of War on Sept 21. about 280 Leagues to 'the Westward of the Lizard, all well, but had very 'bad Weather all his Passage.

At Guernsey, the Ann and Mary, Lambert, from Antigua.

At Cowes, the Bonets, Johnson, (very much shatter'd by bad Weather) from St. Christophers.

At Yarmouth, the William and Sarah, Nichols, from Gottenburgh.

At Plymouth, the Sarah, Smith, from Barbados.

At Barbados, the Priscilla, Brown, the Sarah, Green, the Elizabeth, Duce, the Nonpareil, Blackman, the Mary's Reign, Jervois, the Princess of Wales, Redwood, the Dispatch, Kell, the George, Sharpe, the Britannia, Hutchinson, and the Loretta, Lickered, all from London.

At Jamaica, the Rose, Higgins, the Price, Towers, the Ellis, Nown, the Elizabeth, Burnie, from Gibraltar; the Bird, Cellet, and the Shirley, Thompson, from London.

LONDON.

A few Days ago dy'd William Bosvile, Esq; at his Seat at Bradbourn near Sennoke in Kent, and is succeeded in the Bulk of his Estate by Henry Bosvile, Esq; who was his only Child.

They write from Andover, that on Saturday last the Lady of John Pollen, Esq; one of the Members of Parliament for that Corporation, was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that Family.

Yesterday was buried in the Quaker's Burial-ground near Whitechapel, from their Meeting-house by Devonshire-square, Mr. Lascells Metcalfe, one of the People called Quakers, who has left a very great Estate, and in his later Years gave very considerable Sums annually to the Poor, to the Value of 2000 l. in the whole, saying sometimes in Conversation, he was minded to be his own Executor in his Life-time, in disposing of what he intended for charitable Uses; so that the Poor will have a great Loss of him. He is the last of the Old Stock in London that suffer'd great Persecution and Imprisonment for Religion's Sake.

Yesterday William Davis, of Castle Broomwich in the County of Warwick, Esq; was married at Lambeth to Mrs. Fox, a Widow Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Last Tuesday died at Ailesbury in Bucks the Lady of Sir William Stanhope, Bart. and Knight of the Shire for that County.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Lothbury, after a lingering Illness, Mr. John Latham, a very eminent Watch-maker, much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Yesterday the King's Coaches set out in order to lie on the Essex and Kentish Roads to wait for his Majesty, who is expected here on Sunday next, if the Wind holds fair.

The same Day his Majesty's Barges and that of the Admiralty went to Gravesend, in order to receive his Majesty.

Yesterday Thomas Holston was committed to Bridewell by Col. De Veil, for going about with, and sending fictitious Letters to several People of Quality and Distinction, pretended to come from Persons in great Distress to beg their Charity; for which Offence he now beats Hemp in Bridewell aforesaid.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	02 41	Evening	02 58

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 153. South Sea 95 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-4th. New ditto 108 1-4th Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 6 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100. Three per Cent ditto 94. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lotery Tickets 5 l.

This Day was published,
In Three Volumes Octavo,

THE Military History of Charles XII. King of Sweden. Written by express Order of his Majesty, by *Gustavus Adlerfeld*, Chamberlain to the King.

To which is added, an exact Account of the Battle of Poltowa, with a Journal of the King's Retreat to Bender.

Illustrated with Plans of the Battles and Sieges.

Translated into English.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton in Ludgate-street, J. Hodges upon London-bridge, A. Millar in the Strand, and J. Nourse without Temple-Bar.

In the PRESS,
(Now first Translated into English, and Illustrated with Maps)

TRAVELS into most Parts of the World. Particularly the East and West-Indies, by the Jesuit Missionaries, Extracted from their Letters, written in various Languages, between the Years 1699 and 1739. Containing a curious Detail with Regard to the Manners, Government, Religion, &c. of the several Nations visited by them. The Whole interspers'd with a great Number of useful Remarks, and several new Discoveries, not mention'd in any other Collection of Travels.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

Printed for J. Noon, at the White Hart, Cheapside.

N. B. As the Letters in question contain a very minute Account of the Conversions, &c. made by the Jesuits in various Idolatrous Nations, the Author of the present Edition, in order that his Collection may consist of such Particulars only as may be of real Use, or form an agreeable Entertainment, has omitted all the Conversions, (except where they include any Thing remarkable) and thereby will reduce his Performance to a fourth Part of the Size of the Original.

The only short and infallible CURE
For the HEMORRHOIDS *or* PILES *of any Kind, or in either Sex; and allowed so to be by the most eminent Physicians in Europe.*

IT is a pleasant ELECTUARY, which at once infallibly cures the Piles, be they ever so bad, even after all other Means have failed, and that without any Trouble, Difficulty, or the least Confinement; in the sharpest Pain, and most miserable Torture, it gives surprizing Relief, and almost miraculous Ease.

No sooner is it taken scarcely, but all manner of Uneasiness vanishes, as if by Inchantment, and the Patient becomes as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no such Malady had ever been, and this it not only accomplishes for the present, in all Persons whatsoever, but also, by entirely subduing all Sharpness in the Blood and Juices, it effectually prevents any Return of the PILES for the future, so entirely to cure that Illness, and thereby prevent Fistulas and other direful Consequences, that cannot be too much dreaded.

Thousands of Men and Women, who had for many Years more or less, been wretchedly afflicted with the Piles, have at once been perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to their no less Joy and Comfort than Admiration.

It is so safe, that a sucking Child might take it without Inconvenience, for it never occasions the least Trouble or Disorder, and is so very agreeable to take, as not to give Disgust to the nicest Palate. Is sold only at Jacob's Coffee-house, against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Bread-street, behind the Royal-Exchange, at 5 s. a Pot, with Directions.

For the EYES,
The so-much Fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all Inflammation, Bloodshot, Soreness and Weakness of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours, Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts, and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Sores of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind, or moist, rheumy or watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles, and for Opthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, or Rheumy Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it. Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in abundance who had tried all other Remedies in vain, insomuch that it may be justly accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, that they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Hayden Yard near Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's
BALSAMICK STYPTICK,
Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.*

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprizing Manner, all Inward as well as outward Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quietly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menses, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. if used according to the plain Directions given with it, as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will soon be convinced that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Man, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Rhita, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Hewes, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shopkeeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Reading; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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